

LESSON - 1 INDIVIDUAL LETTERS.

These are 29 alphabetical letters of Holy Quran which are written and pronounced separately.

SUGGESTIONS

- 1 These letters are the base of Quranic words and hence needs, prompt Attention.
- 2 Thickly pronounced and thinly pronounced letters should be differentiated and exercised carefully.
- 3 Two lettered letter such as **بَاب** should be recited as BA equals to one alif, whereas three lettered letter such as **كَانَ** should be stretched further e.g KAF.
- NOTE:- ALIF IS AN EXCEPTIONAL CASE.
- 4 Thickly pronounced words should be memorized separately they are. **خَبَسَ، بَضِيَ، رَغِبَ، طَبَخَ.**
- 5 All the letters of this lesson should be memorized, with their correct articulation.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

JEEM ج	THA ث	TA ت	BA ب	ALIF ا
RA ر	ZAL ذ	DAL د	KHA خ	HA ح
ZAAD ض	SAAD ص	SHEEN ش	SEEN س	ZA ز
FA ف	GHAIN غ	AIN ع	ZA ظ	TA ط
NOON ن	MEEM م	LAAM ل	KAF ك	QAAF ق
YA ي	YA ي	HAMZA ء	HA ه	WAU و

PREFACE

Alhamdulillah, BAIT-UL-QURAN is publishing elementary Qaedah and Holy Quran for the beginners, right from its early inception. every endeavour has been taken into account to make the learning of Quran much easier. This Tajweedi Noorani Qaedah is an example of it. We had prepared it keeping in view the mental grasping level and psychology of students.

To make the Qaedah in accordance with the current Requirements, necessary rules of tajweed are being introduced in easy to understandable way. Salient features of this Qaedah are :-

- 1 Easy explanation of necessary rules of Tajweed.
- 2 Special instructions in each lesson for the teachers.
- 3 Rules of Tajweed are being coded with colours.
- 4 Easy commentary of properties of the letters and definitions of MAKHARIJ (Articulation) supported with pictures.
- 5 Inception of Huroof-e-Maddah which are distinguished with a separate colour.

We are very much grateful to Maulana Qari Tauseef Ahmed (Fazil Darululoom Karachi) and maulana Qari Asghar (Fazil Darululoom Islamia Lahore) who has made indispensable efforts and hard work is the preparation of this Qaedah and making the explanation much simpler. We are also thankful to respected Maulana Qari Ahsanullah Farooqi (Fazil Darululoom Islamia) for his appreciation and efforts in making this Qaedah.

May Allah (SWT) accept our endeavour and make this Qaedah a path leading towards the Holy Quran. May Allah Guide all of us on the right path.

Ameen.

PUBLISHER
BAIT-UL-QURAN
URDU BAZAR KARACHI

ظ	ع	ع	ع	ع
بع	يغ	بعد	تغذ	ف
ق	و	قل	فو	قو
نقر	يفر	يف	م	م
ع	أ	ؤ	ئ	س

تَعْتُ بِالْخَيْرِ

LESSON - 3

SPECIAL LETTERS (HUROOF-E-MUQATA'AT)

These are special letters of Holy Quran, meanings of which are known only by Allah (swt). Their memorization leads to the blessings of Allah (swt) Inshallah.

SUGGESTIONS

- 1 Huroof-e-Maqata'at are letters written jointly but recited Separately.
- 2 During recitation of these Huroof-e-maqata'at, the magnitude of Madd in all the Letters should be identical. i.e equals to three Alif.

Example: **الْم** () Madd ALIF LAAM MEEEM

الْم	الْمَص	الر	الْمَر
كهيَعَص	طه	طسم	طس

يس	ص	حم	حم	عسق
ق	ن	ن	الْم	الله

Recite as. ① طاسيم ميم Recite as. ② آلف لام ميم الله

LESSON - 4

SHORT VOWELS (HARAKAT)

Zabar / Zair and Pesh are known as short vowels which causes movements while Pronouncing a letter. Letters Containing vowel sign, are known as MUTAHARRIK.

SUGGESTIONS

- 1 If any vowel appears on Alif, () it will be PRONOUNCED as HAMZA
- 2 Letters Containing vowels, should not be Pronounced in a Jerking sound and nor they being elongated.

أ	إ	أ	ه	ه	ع
ع	ع	ح	ح	ح	ع
ع	ع	خ	خ	خ	ق
ك	ك	ك	ج	ج	ش
ش	ش	ي	ي	ي	ض
ض	ض	ل	ل	ل	ن
ن	ن	ر	ر	ر	ط

LESSON - 11

EXERCISE OF JAZM (TRANQUILITY)

In this lesson, the different conditions of Jazm would be exercised. The following questionnaire is suggested.

Q : When GHUNNAH is to be performed in noon Sakinah or Tanveen ?

A : Ghunnah will be performed when any guttural letter i-e (ءههحغخ) (huroof-e-halqi) and (ل) is not present after noon Sakinah or Tanveen.

Q : When (ل) Sakinah is recited in a bulky Sound?

A : (ل) Sakinah is recited in a bulky Sound, when Zabar or pesh appears on it or any huroof-e- Tafkheem appears in the same word.

SUGGESTIONS

- In order to take a pause in any sentence, the last letter Should be made SAKIN.
- Rounded (ة) in terms of a pause (Waqf) will be recited as (ه) (Ha) and Zabar Tanveen before waqf, Should be pronounced as alif.

سَعَى	بَطَشَ	بَعْدُ	إِهْدِ	أَنْتَ
مَرِيَّةٍ	بَرْدًا	قُرْآنٍ	لَسْتُ	كُنْتُ
قُرْطَاسٍ	قَطْرٌ	مِصْرَ	إِرْبَةَ	إِرْجِعْ
إِرْحَمْ	مَنْ ارْتَضَى	فِرْقَةٍ	مِرْصَادٍ	إِرْتَبْتُمْ
صَبْرًا	فَاصْبِرْ	خَيْرٌ	أَذِرْ	إِرْتَبْتُمْ
قَضْبًا	قَدْحًا	فَصْلٌ	غُلْبًا	يَسِيرٌ
مِسْكٌ	لَغْوًا	يُغْنِي	كُدْحًا	كَاسًا
يُسْرًا	نَقْعًا	نَفْسٍ	نَشْطًا	نَحْلًا

شَهِيدٌ	عَظِيمٌ	قَرِيبًا	كَرِيمٌ
مَجِيدٌ	مُحِيطٌ	نَعِيمٌ	يَتِيمًا
يَسِيرًا	ذَلِكَ	قَرِيشٌ	عِيشَةً
مَوْءَدَةٌ	مَوْضُوعَةٌ	مَوَازِينَةٌ	يَوْمِيذٍ

LESSON - 10

JAZM (TRANQUILITY / SUKOON)

A letter without any vowel or movement is known as (sakin) and is denoted by JAZM. Symbol for Jazm is (ز) like a short (daal)









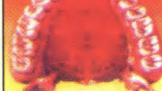

SUGGESTIONS

- Students should be asked about the application of Jazm, Like:
(A) A letter having Jazm symbol (ز) is known as? Answer: Sakin.
(B) How many times a sakin letter should be read? Answer: only once along with the previous letter.
- Special attention should be improvised while pronouncing the letter to make sure its Correct utterance.
- Huroof -e- Qalqalah and Huroof -e- tafkheem (bulky sounded letters) should be exercised distinctly.
- If Zabar or Pesh appears before (راء) Sakinah, then (راء) Would be pronounced in bulky Sound whereas it is pronounced in a low Pitched thin voice, if Zair appears before (ل)
- A Sakin/Mute letter when pronounced with an echoing or vibrating sound it is known as QALQALAH, It should be performed on huroof -e- qalqalah only, they are: (ق, ط, ب, ج, د)

أُ	أَعُ	أُتْ	أُذْ	أُطْ	أُنْ	أُسْ
أُصْ	أُحْ	أُهْ	أُتْ	أُطْ	أُكْ	أُكْ
أُقْ	أُبْ	أُجْ	أُدْ	أُشْ	أُضْ	أُضْ
أُعْ	أُمْ	أُفْ	أُمْ	أُوْ	أَيْ	أَيْ

PICTORIAL DETAILS OF MAKHARIJ ARTICULATION

Makharij is plural of **MAKHRAJ** (Articulation) there are 29 (Twenty nine) alphabets of arabic language and (seventeen) makharij (places of articulation) which are as under.

<p>ض HUROOF-E-HAFIAH</p> <p>MARGINAL LETTERS</p> <p>8 When the left or right surface of tongue touches the upper jaws.</p> 	<p>ا،و،ی HUROOF-E-MADDAH</p> <p>ELONGATED LETTERS</p> <p>1 From empty mouth</p> 
<p>ل،ن،ر HUROOF-E-TARFIAH</p> <p>EDGY LETTERS</p> <p>9 When upper side of tongue touches the upper gums.</p> 	<p>ء،ه،خ،ع،ج،ح،غ،ع HUROOF-E-HALQIYAH</p> <p>GUTTURAL LETTERS</p> <p>2 From the back of throat towards chest 3 From the middle of the throat 4 From the front portion of throat towards mouth</p> 
<p>ن HUROOF-E-TARFIAH</p> <p>10 When upper tip of tongue touches the upper gum.</p> 	<p>ق،ک HUROOF-E-LIHATIAH</p> <p>VELARED LETTERS</p> <p>5 When the tip the of tongue touches the softer Side of the Plate.</p> 
<p>ت،د،ط HUROOF-E-NUT'IAH</p> <p>DENTAL LETTERS</p> <p>11 When back edge of tongue touches the upper gum.</p> 	<p>ج،ش،ی HUROOF-E-SHAJARIAH</p> <p>SIBILANT LETTERS</p> <p>6 When tip of tongue touches hard side of Plate.</p> 
<p>ت،د،ط HUROOF-E-NUT'IAH</p> <p>DENTAL LETTERS</p> <p>12 When the tip of the tongue touches roots of upper front teeth.</p> 	<p>ج،ش،ی HUROOF-E-SHAJARIAH</p> <p>SIBILANT LETTERS</p> <p>7 The middle of tongue touches the middle Plate.</p> 

RULES OF WAQF

Waqf means to stop. there are different symbols in Holy Quran for Waqf , Which indicates where to stop How to stop e.t.c.

They are explained below

SYMBOL	EXPLANATION
1 ○	It's a symbol of ayah , Stopping is necessary here .
2 م	It means waqf lazim (compulsory stop) .
3 ط	Waqf-e-mutlaq: it is necessary to stop here .
4 ج	It is better to stop here . To continue is however permissible .
5 ز	Stopping here is on readers choice , It is better not to stop here.
6 ص	To continue, pause due to lack of breath is permissible.
7 صل	To continue.
8 صل	Better to continue .
9 ق	It is at reader's option to continue or to stop . Not stopping is a better option.
10 قف	A deliberate stop , but not compulsory .
11 قس	To stop vocal sound for a moment without beaking breath.
12 سكتة-دقف	Stop here for some longer time .
13 لاك	Not to stop deliberately . If however pause occurs due to short breathing reciting should be started from the previous word .
14 مع	(MUANIQAHA) Stopping is desired on either of the two places , because mostly it appears in a sentence.